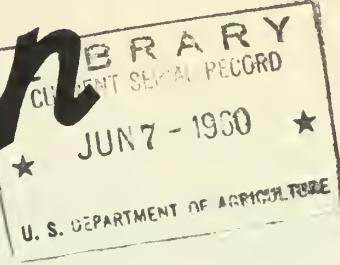


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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 23, 1960

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TOBACCO

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SWITZERLAND ANNOUNCES NEW POULTRY REGULATION. Switzerland, a larger consumer of poultry products, has prohibited the marketing of poultry caponized by estrogenic substances, including those applied through injection, implants or feed additives. An order under the Official Meat Inspection Regulations permits examination at the Veterinary Physiological Institute of the University of Zurich. In cases of positive diagnosis, the owner of the poultry or poultry products will be charged for the service and affected items may not be marketed.

PAKISTAN MAY IMPORT MORE U.S. SOYBEAN OIL. Exports of U.S. soybean oil to Pakistan in 1960 may be stepped up considerably from the 12,426 short tons shipped in 1959.

The Soybean Council of America recently had a representative in Pakistan providing technical assistance on the use of soybean oil in vanaspati (vegetable ghee) and for blending with domestically produced oils. As a result of this technical help, several processors plan to import some soybean oil this year. The oil probably will move under Title I of Public Law 480.

Vanaspati production in Pakistan is expected to reach 36,000 short tons this year, an increase of 5,600 tons from 1959, and more than 50 percent above the 22,850 tons produced in 1958.

U. S. TOBACCO EXPORTS
FALL OFF IN MARCH

U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in March 1960, at 27.8 million pounds, were 17 percent below those for March 1959. The value, at \$20.3 million, was down 14 percent.

Exports of all kinds of tobacco except flue-cured, Black Fat and cigar wrapper were lower than a year earlier. Burley exports, at 1.8 million pounds, were down 57 percent from March 1959. Flue-cured were the same both years.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco for the first 9 months of fiscal 1960 totaled 389 million pounds--down 2.3 percent from the 398 million shipped out in the same period of fiscal 1959. For the first 3 months of calendar 1960, exports totaled 76.3 million--down about 2 percent from the first quarter of 1959.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U. S. exports, by types and export weight,
March and January-March 1959 and 1960, with percentage change

Type	March		Percent change	January-March		Percent change
	1959	1960		1959	1960	
	pounds	pounds		pounds	pounds	
Flue-cured.....	22,093	22,119	--	54,540	57,835	+6.0
Burley.....	4,185	1,805	-56.9	7,534	7,535	--
Dk.-fired Ky.-Tenn...	2,177	1,146	-47.4	5,592	3,630	-35.1
Va. fire-cured 1/....	710	173	-75.6	2,007	1,246	-37.9
Maryland.....	1,481	1,226	-17.2	2,807	2,287	-18.5
Green River.....	383	42	-89.0	550	538	-2.2
One Sucker.....	1,103	90	-91.8	1,278	174	-86.4
Black Fat, etc.....	251	572	+127.9	988	1,168	+18.2
Cigar wrapper.....	400	438	+9.5	1,181	1,131	-4.2
Cigar binder.....	215	97	-54.9	605	249	-58.8
Cigar filler.....	134	---	--	150	27	-82.0
Other.....	87	46	-47.1	475	458	-3.6
Total.....	33,219	27,754	-16.5	77,707	76,278	-1.8
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent change	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent change
Declared value.....	23.5	20.3	-13.6	55.5	56.7	+2.2

1/ Includes sun-cured.

U. S. exports of tobacco products in March 1960 were valued at \$7.7 million--down 7 percent from March 1959. Shipments of cigars and cigarillos, cigarettes, and chewing and snuff were larger than for January-March 1959. But these gains were more than offset by declines in both packaged and bulk smoking tobacco.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: U. S. exports, March and January-March 1959 and 1960, with percentage change

Products and value	March		Percent change	January-March		Percent change
	1959	1960		1959	1960	
Cigars and cheroots (1,000 pieces).....	880	2,154	+144.8	2,439	5,398	+121.3
Cigarettes (million pieces).....	1,478	1,573	+6.4	4,256	4,505	+5.9
Chewing and snuff (1,000 pounds).....	67	71	+6.0	314	261	-16.9
Smoking tobacco in pkgs. (1,000 pounds).....	69	65	-5.8	174	171	-1.7
Smoking tobacco in bulk (1,000 pounds).....	1,972	745	-62.2	2,855	1,981	-30.6
Total declared value (million dollars).....	8.3	7.7	-7.2	21.4	21.9	+2.3

Bureau of the Census.

SALES GOOD ON RHODESIAN
FLUE-CURED AUCTIONS

Sales of Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco on the Salisbury auctions totaled 21.4 million pounds through April 28. The average price was equivalent to 36.4 U. S. cents per pound. For the comparable period a year ago, sales were 15.9 million pounds at an average of 26.1 cents.

FRENCH TOBACCO IMPORTS
DROP IN 1959

French imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1959 dropped to 67.1 million pounds from 69.0 million in 1958; imports from the United States declined to 5.6 million pounds from 6.7 million. The U. S. share in total tobacco imports last year was 8.4 percent, compared with 9.7 percent in 1958.

Imports from both Algeria and Madagascar were smaller in 1959, but purchases from Greece, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Brazil, and Bulgaria all were significantly larger.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: France, imports by country of origin
1957-59

Country of origin	1957	1958	1959 <u>1/</u>
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
United States.....	8,704	6,715	5,606
Greece.....	11,537	10,082	12,167
Yugoslavia.....	6,768	7,315	9,262
Algeria.....	6,168	12,762	8,675
Madagascar.....	8,966	9,619	7,956
Turkey.....	6,982	6,041	6,265
Brazil.....	5,761	3,413	4,753
Bulgaria.....	3,741	2,998	4,101
Cameroun.....	1,782	2,540	2,418
Colombia.....	1,111	1,100	1,444
Fr. West and Eq. Africa.....	1,105	926	886
Others.....	4,406	5,453	3,573
Total.....	67,121	68,964	67,106

1/ Preliminary. 2/ If any, included in "others".

Ministry of Finance, Customs Bureau.

CUBA ABSOLVES TOBACCO
GROWERS' DEBTS

Cuba's INRA (National Institute of Agrarian Reform) has canceled the balance due from 289 farmers for credits extended by the BANFAIC (Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank of Cuba). The absolved debts ranged from \$40 to \$2,795 and represented the unpaid balance of long-term credits extended for the purchase of tobacco farms from 1956 to 1959.

INDIA'S OILSEED OUTPUT
SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR

Despite record plantings, India's 1959-60 production of the 5 major oilseeds is expected to drop to 7.1 million short tons--down 8 percent from the record 7.7 million tons in 1958-59 (see table, p. 6). Adverse weather has reduced yields. Peanut production is down 9 percent because of excessive rains, while the later-grown oilseeds have been hurt by drought.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan ending March 31, 1961, the target for oilseed production next season is 8,456,000 short tons. To achieve this, yields will have to be higher than the good ones of 1958-59 or acreage will have to be well above the record 1959-60 level. With 1958-59 yields and 1959-60 acreage, production would be 7.9 million tons--still 500,000 tons short of the goal.

INDIA: Acreage and production of the five major oilseeds,
crop years ending 1958 to 1960

Item	Acreage			Production		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	short tons	short tons	short tons
Peanuts.....	14,876	14,481	15,305	4,968	5,389	4,917
Rape-mustard....	5,979	6,288	1/ 6,200	1,034	1,197	1/ 1,138
Sesame.....	5,171	5,332	1/ 5,400	396	552	1/ 476
Linseed.....	3,129	3,708	1/ 3,800	279	482	1/ 446
Castor.....	1,184	1,203	1,178	100	125	121
Total	30,339	31,012	1/ 31,883	6,777	7,745	1/ 7,098

1/ Unofficially estimated.

ARGENTINE OILCAKE AND MEAL
EXPORTS DROP IN 1959

Argentine oilcake and meal exports (all to Europe) totaled 723,095 short tons in 1959, 36 percent below the 1958 total of 1,130,990 short tons.

Linseed oilcake and meal exports were down sharply, possibly because the dairy industry used protein meal for the first time. Floods cut off pasture feed in the fall and winter months of April-August 1959, and damaged the sunflower seed and peanut crops.

Prospects for 1960 exports (including the meal content of any oilseed exported) appear bright because the flaxseed harvest is good and the sunflower and peanut crops are also expected to be larger than in 1959. Oilcake and meal exports from 1954 through 1959 have been as follows:

Item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Cottonseed.....	80,005	5,435	71,653	66,702	103,795	67,847
Linseed.....	289,228	407,038	543,308	255,120	551,956	366,765
Peanut.....	52,291	21,499	58,980	85,206	191,557	47,614
Rapeseed.....	656	321	937	376	6,301	2,350
Sunflower.....	100,428	14,079	198,001	303,895	277,381	238,519
Total.....	522,608	448,372	872,879	711,299	1,130,990	723,095

BRAZIL SETS BEEF EXPORT QUOTA

On April 18, the Brazilian Ministry of Finance authorized the issuance of licenses for exports of up to 49,280,000 pounds of beef from the state of Rio Grande do Sul. This quota is for the remainder of 1960. Brazilian authorities do not expect these exports to have any significant effect on the domestic market, which has improved from last year.

No meat export licenses have been issued since August 13, 1959, because of a critical meat shortage and high prices. However, exports of canned beef to the United States continued in late 1959 and the first half of 1960, apparently on licenses issued prior to August 13. Brazil has traditionally been a net exporter of meat, and shipped about 125 million pounds in 1958. The United States permits imports of canned and cured beef from Brazil. These imports in 1959, at over 36 million pounds, were 265 percent above 1958. Since November 1959 no cured beef has been imported; however, January-February 1960 canned beef imports were 195 percent greater than a year earlier.

ARGENTINA BOOSTS HORSEMEAT EXPORTS

Argentina's exports of horsemeat rose sharply in 1959 and the United States became a buyer for the first time. If Argentina is able to mechanize its agriculture as planned, the resulting liquidation of horse numbers will provide a supply of horsemeat for a number of years.

Horse slaughter is estimated at about 600,000 a year. (The number of horses on farms in Argentina was around 4 million head last June.) Almost all slaughter is in several medium-sized plants in Buenos Aires Province. Horse prices are relatively high, and slaughterers complain they can not obtain enough slaughter stock to fill the lively demand for horsemeat. Current prices for frozen boneless horsemeat f.o.b. Buenos Aires range around 11 cents per pound. Export taxes on this item run about 33 percent.

U.S. imports of fresh, frozen, cured, or canned horsemeat from Argentina have been permitted since May 20, 1958, following U.S. Department of Agriculture determination that Argentine horsemeat inspection met U.S. requirements. There were no exports to the United States in 1958, but exports rose to 2.3 million pounds in 1959 and are expected to increase again in 1960.

Argentina's exports of frozen and salted horsemeat in the past 5 years have been as follows (in million pounds): 1955--11.9; 1956--18.6; 1957--22.2; 1958--21.7; 1959--42.0.

Exports (in million pounds) during 1959 went primarily to the United Kingdom (16.6), the Netherlands (9.3), Belgium (5.6), Japan (4.2), Sweden (3.7), and the United States (2.3).

DOMINION FINE WOOL
PRICES HIGHER

Dominion wool prices in April generally were higher than in March for most types and all were above a year ago. However, sales in early May showed some weakness.

The fine wools experienced their sharpest price increase of the 1959-60 season (July-June) in April, when they rose as much as 4 to 7 cents per pound (clean basis). This was the second consecutive month that prices were up. Fine wool prices in Australia have been stimulated by strong demand from Japan and Eastern Europe.

Prices of coarse wools remained fairly stable at about the March level. Increased carpet wool stocks in the United States may have depressed prices for these types.

WOOL: Clean cost per pound, c.i.f. United Kingdom, based on auction sales in Dominions ^{1/} and London, specified months

Quality	1959		1960				
	Apr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
		U. S. dollars					
70's.....	1.15	1.19	1.19	1.13	1.16	1.21	
64's.....	1.05	1.13	1.12	1.06	1.09	1.16	
60's.....	1.03	1.06	1.05	.99	1.02	1.06	
58's.....	.97	.99	.99	.95	.97	.99	
56's.....	.86	.95	.95	.90	.97	.96	
50's.....	.79	.89	.89	.83	.85	.88	
48's.....	.77	.86	.86	.81	.83	.82	
46's.....	.76	.84	.84	.79	.82	.79	

^{1/} Australia, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa.
New Zealand Wool Commission (London Agency)

U.S. GAINS LARGER SHARE OF
INCREASING U.K. LARD IMPORTS

United Kingdom lard imports in the first 2 months of 1960 totaled 88 million pounds, compared with 48 million a year earlier.

Imports from the 2 largest suppliers--the United States and France--accounted for all of the increase in 1960; 85 percent of the imports came from the United States, compared with 65 percent a year earlier.

Relatively low prices have stimulated demand for U.S. lard. Despite recent price advances, U.S. lard still appears to be competitively priced in the U.K. market.

LARD: United Kingdom imports by country of origin and country's percentage of total, January-February 1959 and 1960

Origin	January-February		January-February	
	1959		1960	
	Quality of total	Percentage of total	Quality of total	Percentage of total
	<u>1,000 lb.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 lb.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
United States.....	31,155	65.0	74,682	84.9
France.....	5,863	12.2	7,630	8.7
Belgium.....	2,921	6.1	261	0.3
Denmark.....	3,424	7.1	2,260	2.6
Netherlands.....	2,310	4.8	1,530	1.7
Canada.....	1,194	2.5	1,124	1.3
Sweden.....	744	1.5	267	0.3
Others.....	402	0.8	138	0.2
Total.....	48,013	100.0	87,892	100.0

U.S. Packers Provision Agents' Committee.

DENMARK HAS RECORD PORK SUPPLY

During the first quarter of 1960 Denmark slaughtered 2.4 million hogs, 19 percent more than in the same 1959 period. This record slaughter was due to a large fall pig crop caused by very favorable prices during the first half of 1959.

About half of the pork carcasses were exported to the United Kingdom as Wiltshire sides. Denmark is now shipping over 12 million pounds of Wiltshire sides (equivalent of over 100,000 hogs) per week to the U.K. market at about 32 cents per pound. This is about half the U.K. weekly bacon consumption. Danish exporters expect second-quarter shipments to exceed the first-quarter total.

Increased domestic consumption of canned meat (largely pork) and exports to the U.S.S.R. are also reducing the Danes' heavy pork supplies. During 1959, Danish canned meat consumption increased 12 percent in volume and 14 percent in value from 1958. Denmark signed a trade agreement with the U.S.S.R. earlier this year calling for Danish shipments of 8 million pounds of pork and 3 million pounds of beef in April and May 1960.

ITALIAN ALMOND EXPORTS RECOVER

Italian exports of shelled almonds from September 1, 1959, to May 1, 1960, amounted to 28,700 short tons, according to preliminary figures.

Although sales were slow early in the season, they picked up as the season progressed and now approximately match the volume moved in the corresponding period of 1957-58, when 29,300 tons were exported. In 1957-58, when a large crop (53,000 tons) was also harvested, the season's exports totaled 32,700 tons. In 1958-59, when the crop was short (15,000 tons), export sales totaled 15,000 tons. The 1959 crop is still estimated at 52,000 short tons.

GREEK GOVERNMENT BUYS
MORE SULTANAS

On April 22, the Greek Government announced that growers still held about 4,500 short tons of sultanas in early April and that this quantity is to be purchased by the government through KSOS (Confederation of Sultana Co-operatives) at a basic price of 8.77 cents per pound for grade No. 4 unbleached. The government had previously purchased 22,000 short tons from the growers--11,000 tons at 10.58 cents per pound and another 11,000 tons at 9.83 cents per pound.

More sales have been made recently to the Soviet Union, so that export commitments to the U.S.S.R. for 1959-60 thus far total at least 16,500 short tons.

Government stocks, allowing for the 4,500 tons to be collected from the growers, reportedly total about 10,000 short tons. Some sources indicate that growers hold 2,000 tons more than the 4,500 tons officially reported.

INDIA BUILDING MORE
SUGAR MILLS

The number of sugar mills operating in India increased to 164 in 1958-59 from 134 in 1948-49, the season prior to the year India became independent. The 70 mills operating in Uttar Pradesh produced about 46 percent of the total centrifugal sugar made in the 1958-59 season. In Bihar, there were 28 working factories, in Bombay 27, and in Andhra Pradesh 11. These latter three states produced about 39 percent of India's centrifugal sugar.

In the current 1959-60 season, 11 new factories are expected to go into operation, with a total annual capacity of about 120,000 metric tons of sugar; 4 more plants are scheduled for delivery in 1960-61, and 8 more in 1961-62. Eleven of these latter 12 factories are to have a daily crushing capacity of from 1,000 to 1,200 metric tons each, and the other, 2,000 metric tons.

PANAMA SELLS BOQUETE COFFEE
TO WEST GERMANY

The Institute of Economic Development of Panama recently contracted for the sale of 564,000 pounds of Boquete coffee to West German firms. The price is reportedly \$261,255.80, or 46.32 cents per pound. This sale of Panamanian products is the largest yet made by the institute.

Panama's coffee exports in 1959 amounted to 2,862,644 pounds (21,641 bags) worth \$1,128,762. The institute paid a support price of \$45.00 per quintal (44.37 cents per pound) in 1959 and suffered some losses, as export prices were below this level.

RHODESIAS AND NYASALAND ENJOYED RECORD
AGRICULTURAL TRADE LAST YEAR

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had a favorable visible trade balance of \$122.6 million in 1959, compared with a deficit of \$42 million in 1958.

Agricultural exports rose to a new peak of \$126 million in 1959 from \$102 million in 1958, mainly because tobacco shipments set a record of 176 million pounds (principally flue-cured). Tea, the second most valuable agricultural export, was lower in value but set a volume record of 22.4 million pounds. Meat exports, principally chilled to the United Kingdom, were also at a new high--22 million pounds.

Agricultural imports were lower in value than in 1958 (\$37.5 million, compared with \$41.2 million), mainly because of a temporary reduction in imports of wheat, flour, cotton, and some other items. Butter imports dropped to only 2.7 million pounds from 4.2 million pounds because of the increased production of butter-margarine mixture containing only about 10 percent butter. To meet increasing demand by its new vegetable oil industry, Southern Rhodesia imported 21.1 million pounds of peanuts to supplement its own domestic production and that of Northern Rhodesia. At the same time, the Federation exported 31.3 million pounds of peanuts (principally from Nyasaland).

Wheat imports in 1959 were 2,959,000 bushels, mainly from Australia, with 172,000 bushels from the United States. Wheat flour imports (principally by Nyasaland) have doubled in recent years and rose to 10.2 million pounds in 1959; only 37,624 pounds were from the United States.

The United States, formerly the dominant supplier of tallow, furnished only 813,000 pounds of total 1959 imports of 16.2 million pounds. Australia and New Zealand supplied most of the tallow because of their lower prices for tallow delivered in drums. Feedstuffs, principally protein concentrates from adjacent countries, were imported in record quantities (77.2 million pounds). Southern Rhodesia imports all its cotton, while Nyasaland exports. The U.S. supplied 1,291 bales of 6,532-bale imports last year--less than half of total normal import volume.

CUBA REVISES TAXES ON HARD FIBERS AND CORDAGE

The Cuban henequen tax law of 1953 that imposed a levy of 3 cents a pound on local and imported rope, twine, and cordage made of henequen, sisal, or abaca has been abolished. The money from this tax was for the support of a "Henequen Compensatory Fund" for payments to henequen workers.

In February 1960, a new tax of 4 cents a pound was imposed on imports of henequen, sisal, and abaca fiber and on domestic sales of Cuban manufactured rope, twine, and cordage products. Sales for export are not affected. Retail prices remain unchanged, forcing wholesalers to pay and absorb the amount of the tax. This tax is to be turned over as a contribution to a "Fund for the Development and Stabilization of Henequen Production." If this tax had been in effect during 1959, contributions would have amounted to about \$510,000.

Cuban henequen production was relatively low at about 20 million pounds in 1958 and 1959. This made it necessary in 1959 for cordage mills to import some sisal and abaca for the first time in many years. The government has announced its intentions to encourage the domestic henequen industry. To meet the expected needs of local mills and provide some surplus for export, a 50-percent increase in present production is planned. It is also planned to grant loans to workers.

COLOMBIA ACCELERATES CACAO DEVELOPMENT

Colombia plans to accelerate its cacao development program in an attempt to overcome the large deficit in national production. The National Cacao Campaign, launched earlier by the Ministry of Agriculture, will carry on a cooperative program with foreign economic development projects in the country.

The Director of the Cacao Research Program of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences plans to spend several months in Colombia to assist in getting the program started. A study of the industry will be made and recommendations submitted as to areas best suited to cacao. The Ministry of Agriculture will collaborate by furnishing technical assistance, training employees, and directing informational programs.

CUBA BUYING POLISH BUTTER

Cuba announced on May 7 that it was authorizing the import of 600,000 pounds of Polish butter to relieve the current butter shortage.

To date, a total of 840,000 pounds of butter imports have been authorized, including 240,000 pounds from the Netherlands (see Foreign Crops and Markets, April 25.)

CANADA'S POULTRY INDUSTRY HAS RECORD YEAR IN 1959

Canada's poultry industry had a record year in 1959.

Egg production increased 10 million dozen to 460 million dozen as the number of layers increased 1 percent to 29.3 million birds. Per capita consumption was 24.0 dozen, compared with 24.8 dozen in 1958.

Market egg exports increased 3.3 million dozen to 17.3 million. Shipments to Venezuela totaled 16.4 million dozen, an increase of 44 percent over 1958. Exports of frozen and dried eggs totaled 11.6 million pounds, compared with 6.5 million in 1958. Italy, the United Kingdom, and West Germany were the major markets for these egg products.

Poultry meat production totaled 502.8 million pounds, an 11-percent increase over 1958. Production of fowl and chicken meat accounted for about 73 percent of the total. Turkey meat production showed the most spectacular increase as it was up 21 percent to 130.6 million pounds.

VENEZUELA REQUIRES IMPORT LICENSES FOR SHELL EGGS

Effective April 20, 1960, Venezuelan importers of shell eggs must have an import license. Licenses will be granted only to importers who also buy domestic eggs, in the ratio of 1 domestic to 10 imported.

U.S. COARSE GRAIN EXPORTS EXCEEDING LAST YEAR'S

U.S. coarse grain exports during the first 9 months (July-March) of 1959-60 totaled 8.6 million metric tons, 684,000 tons more than a year earlier (see table on following page). This increase of about 8.6 percent went primarily to Northern Europe, the area affected by drought in 1959.

Approximately 54 percent of the total went to West Germany (1.1 million tons); the Netherlands took 1.8 million tons, and the United Kingdom 1.8 million tons.

Although shipments of each feed grain were above last year, corn accounted for about 60 percent of the total increase. The United Kingdom was the largest buyer, taking 1.4 million tons, but the bulk of the increase was in exports to Austria, West Germany, and the Netherlands.

Estimated exports of total coarse grain exports during April indicate that July-April 1959-60 exports will be approximately 9.3 million tons, compared with 8.6 million tons during the first 10 months of 1958-59.

COARSE GRAINS: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-March 1958-59
and July-March 1959-60

Destination	Corn 1/	Oats	Barley	Grain sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-March 1958-59:					
Austria	37,104:	—	8,572:	—	45,676
Belgium-Luxembourg	196,117:	57,174	252,260:	367,418:	872,969
Denmark	17,255:	2,388	54,885:	185,025:	259,553
France	41,166:	—	533:	—	41,699
West Germany	160,430:	19,979	395,705:	121,648:	697,762
Greece	74,707:	11,055	6,467:	15,951:	108,180
Ireland	22,693:	—	6,096:	3,048:	31,837
Italy	25,247:	6,222	35,458:	12:	66,939
Netherlands	582,613:	179,305	465,150:	406,883:	1,633,951
Norway	30,346:	—	2,969:	60,604:	93,919
Poland	4,557:	—	119,230:	—	123,787
Spain	41,299:	—	48,903:	19,754:	109,956
Sweden	16,166:	7,943	4,273:	24,553:	52,935
Switzerland	1,684:	5,989	22,307:	1,524:	31,504
United Kingdom	1,375,336:	11,473	4,788:	388,436:	1,780,033
Other Europe	2,962:	42	3,582:	1,181:	7,767
Egypt	—	—	—	—	—
Israel	33,626:	—	20,322:	142,723:	196,671
Japan	300,330:	—	311,125:	12,128:	623,583
All others	742,237:	8,535	199,633:	182,708:	1,133,113
Total	3,705,875:	310,105	1,962,258:	1,933,596:	7,911,834
July-March 1959-60:					
Austria	198,999:	5,177	56,969:	5,556:	266,701
Belgium-Luxembourg	262,684:	25,722	130,089:	445,613:	864,108
Denmark	43,977:	13,267	177,592:	192,756:	427,592
France	16,355:	—	—	—	16,355
West Germany	329,584:	134,329	372,985:	229,614:	1,066,512
Greece	32,224:	—	26,860:	2,134:	61,218
Ireland	48,919:	508	13,792:	—	63,219
Italy	34,878:	3,785	31,220:	84:	69,967
Netherlands	700,674:	250,483	391,665:	467,754:	1,810,576
Norway	49,997:	—	14,301:	89,618:	153,916
Poland	47,874:	—	347,546:	51,135:	446,555
Spain	33,697:	—	64,837:	—	98,534
Sweden	14,693:	26,584	1,856:	33,135:	76,268
Switzerland	20,602:	18,791	28,857:	1,431:	69,681
United Kingdom	1,431,138:	2,032	67,174:	266,702:	1,767,046
Other Europe	24,271:	169	3,199:	2,031:	29,670
Egypt	49,943:	—	5,750:	9,893:	65,586
Israel	49,563:	17	27,434:	128,772:	205,786
Japan	148,132:	—	61,741:	—	209,873
All others	573,738:	3,771	194,668:	54,792:	826,969
Total	4,111,942:	484,635	2,018,535:	1,981,020:	8,596,132

1/ Includes corn for seed, except sweet, and exports for relief or charity.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS AGAIN AT HIGH LEVEL

U.S. rice exports in March, at 2,176,000 cwt. (100 pounds) in terms of milled, exceeded the unusually large exports of February, and more than doubled those of March 1959. Principal destinations were India, Cuba, Peru, and Indonesia.

Rice exports in the first 8 months (August-March) of the current marketing year were 13,204,000 cwt, 62 percent above the 8,163,000 cwt. exported in the like period of 1958-59. Shipments by continent, compared with August-March 1958-59 in parenthesis, are as follows: Asia 6,275 (2,262); Europe, 1,765 (1,456); Western Hemisphere, 3,314 (3,228).

Exports to Africa in the period increased significantly. Other important gains were Indonesia 3,339 (89); Ceylon 904 (550); Peru, 214 (3); Netherlands 480 (197); and United Kingdom 360 (256).

**RICE: U.S. exports, in terms of milled 1/, to specified countries,
August-March 1959-60, and March 1960**

Country of destination	August- : March : 1959-60:	March : 1960	Country of destination	August- : March : 1959-60:	March : 1960
	:	:		:	:
	: 1,000	: 1,000		: 1,000	: 1,000
	: cwt.	: cwt.		: cwt.	: cwt.
Canada	215	23	Iraq	353	11
Bahamas	44	7	Israel	72	65
Cuba	2,452	244	Nansei & Nanpo Isl. :	137	1
El Salvador ...	40	10	Saudi Arabia	54	8
Netherlands ..			Other Arabian States:	97	9
Antilles	47	6	Taiwan	126	63
Argentina	63	0			
Chile	63	5	Egypt	447	0
Peru	214	213	French West Africa :	44	0
Venezuela	89	72	Ghana	86	4
			Liberia	259	47
Belgium- Luxembourg ..	301	23	Tunisia	40	13
West Germany...	509	31	Union of So. Africa :	190	27
Netherlands ...	480	54	Oceania	32	3
Sweden	43	1	Other countries	381	18
United Kingdom :	360	68	Section 416	676	411
Ceylon	904	0			
India	1,041	613			
Indonesia	3,339	126	World total	13,204	2,176

^{1/} Includes brown, broken, screenings, and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent.

U. S. GRASS AND LEGUME SEED EXPORTS
SHOW INCREASE OVER LAST CROP YEAR

U. S. grass and legume seed exports during July-March amounted to 36,577,000 pounds, compared with 33,578,000 pounds in the same period last crop year. However, March 1960 exports were only 3,236,000 pounds compared with 4,473,000 pounds a year ago.

Of the March exports this crop year, 43 percent went to Canada, while the Netherlands, France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Mexico received most of the remainder.

GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS: U. S. exports, March 1960, with comparisons

Kind of seed	March		July 1 - March 31	
	1959	1960	1958-59	1959-60
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Alfalfa, certified.....	704	306	4,941	4,791
Alfalfa, uncertified.....	586	158	4,308	3,864
Total.....	1,290	464	9,249	8,655
Alsiike.....	0	2	387	336
Ladino.....	134	150	1,314	1,458
Clover, other.....	343	121	3,570	2,848
Bentgrass.....	290	345	3,143	3,622
Fescue.....	256	621	3,479	4,154
Kentucky bluegrass.....	185	142	1,848	460
Orchard.....	33	8	362	106
Redtop.....	27	60	405	368
Timothy.....	485	241	2,824	2,934
Grasses, other.....	1,430	1,082	6,997	11,636
Total.....	4,473	3,236	33,578	36,577

ARGENTINA RAISES SUPPORT PRICE
FOR 1960 SMALL GRAIN CROPS

Increased support prices for Argentina's 1960 small grain crop were recently announced by the Ministry of Economy. The new prices are those which the Grain Board guarantees to pay growers if they are unable to obtain as much or more in the free market.

The prices go into effect next November-December when the new crop is harvested. Except for wheat, they are below the current market price. However, it is expected that by the end of 1960 the difference, if any, will be small enough to check any attempt of dealers to buy at lower prices.

Grain	Pesos per quintal			Dollars per bushel <u>1/</u>		
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Wheat.....	200	300	360	.80	.98	1.18
Rye.....	120	170	240	.45	.52	.73
Oats.....	110	180	240	.23	.31	.42
Barley.....	140	190	250	.45	.50	.66

1/ 1958-59 prices converted at the March 1959 free market rate of 68.3 pesos to U.S. \$1 and the 1959-60 and 1960-61 prices at the March 1960 rate of 83.1 pesos to U.S. \$1.

CANADA'S RICE IMPORTS FROM U. S. DECLINE FURTHER

Rice imports into Canada from the United States have continued a downward trend in the last 7 years. The U. S. share of Canada's total rice imports declined from 91 percent in 1953 to 37 percent in 1959.

Imports of U. S. uncleaned (brown) and paddy rice in the 7 years fell from 570,000 cwt. to 140,000 cwt. "Cleaned rice" imports from the United States have held up fairly well.

RICE 1/: Canada's imports from the United States, compared with total imports, 1953-59

Item	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cwt.						
United States....	569	635	543	354	355	297	264
Other countries..	55	99	171	532	419	465	452
Total.....	624	734	714	886	774	762	716
Percent from U.S.:	91	87	76	40	46	39	37

1/ Converted to terms of "cleaned".

Source: Trade of Canada.

Canada's two rice mills import mostly brown rice. Importers like American rice, but buy equal quality in other countries at lower prices, except for specified types of long-grain rice. Increased imports from Argentina, Australia, Italy, Mexico, and Uruguay have replaced usual purchases from the United States. (Continued on following page)

RICE: Canada's imports, by country of origin, annual 1954-59

Country of origin	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>
Uncleaned and paddy:						
Argentina	0: 40,054:	103,617:	151,067:	216,296:	0	
Belgium	0: 0:	41,812:	0:	0:	0:	0
Egypt	21,896: 29,208:	550:	16,357:	0:	0:	0
Hungary	0: 0:	0:	1,075:	87,009:	0:	0
Italy	0: 97,001:	16,535:	63,550:	0:	269,740	
Mexico	0: 0:	0:	40,938:	33,267:	124,380	
Thailand	0: 13,207:	22,180:	8,804:	4,403:	0	
Uruguay	0: 14,548:	17,085:	39,539:	102,812:	16,380	
United States ...	640,973: 373,826:	198,832:	122,047:	160,639:	140,120	
Other countries	1,564: 14,355:	45,425:	0:	0:	33,790	
Total	<u>664,433:</u> <u>582,199:</u> <u>446,036:</u> <u>443,377:</u> <u>604,426:</u> <u>584,410</u>					
Cleaned:						
Argentina	20,943: 8,775:	95,571:	110,115:	84,294:	55,340	
Australia	11,234: 5,643:	63,309:	0:	0:	88,440	
Brazil	0: 0:	122,355:	0:	0:	0:	0
Burma	1/ 1/ :	0:	0:	22,200:	0	
Italy	880: 4,725:	1,236:	14,164:	7,636:	6,800	
Mexico	0: 0:	0:	55,118:	35,972:	0	
Netherlands	3,664: 10,170:	3,625:	2,398:	7,978:	8,080	
United States ...	212,868: 297,476:	223,668:	274,577:	191,088:	172,030	
Uruguay	0: 0:	59,372:	12,952:	13,902:	0	
Other countries	2/47,399: 4,323:	23,363: 3/12,900:	1,097:	970		
Total	<u>296,988:</u> <u>331,112:</u> <u>592,499:</u> <u>482,224:</u> <u>364,167:</u> <u>331,660</u>					

1/ If any, included in "other countries". 2/ 30,864 cwt. from Peru.
 3/ 6,580 from Ecuador.

Source: Trade of Canada.

CUBA MAY IMPORT MORE
 RICE FROM EGYPT

Most of Cuba's 1960-61 low-duty rice-import quota may be allocated to Egypt and Asiatic countries, according to unverified reports. Cuba claims it can obtain rice more cheaply from these sources than from the United States.

About 250,000 cwt. of milled rice are being imported from Egypt in May and June under a recent trade agreement.

PHILIPPINE COPRA AND COCONUT OIL
EXPORTS UP ONE-HALF IN FIRST 4 MONTHS

Philippine copra and coconut oil exports of 167,986 long tons, oil basis, in January-April were up nearly one-half from the first 4 months of 1959. Copra shipments were up two-thirds while coconut oil exports fell one-third. Shipments of desiccated coconut were up 18 percent to 13,318 short tons. The copra export price in mid-May was about \$179.00 per long ton f.o.b. Philippine ports. Local buying prices were imported at 37.50 to 38.50 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$190.51 to \$195.59 per long ton) reseada Manila and 33.00 to 40.00 pesos (\$167.65 to \$203.21) in producing areas.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: Philippine Republic, exports by country of destination, April and January-April 1959 and 1960

Country of destination	April		January-April	
	1959 1/	1960 1/	1959 1/	1960 1/
	<u>Long tons</u>	<u>Long tons</u>	<u>Long tons</u>	<u>Long tons</u>
COPRA				
North America:				
United States.....	24,684	25,575	87,913	99,910
Atlantic Coast.....	{ ---	{ ---	{ ---	{ ---
Pacific Coast.....	(24,684)	(25,575)	(87,913)	(99,910)
Total.....	24,684	25,575	87,913	99,910
South America:				
Venezuela.....	1,500	2,500	7,872	16,152
Europe:				
Belgium.....	---	500	---	500
Denmark.....	500	500	1,000	4,000
Germany, West.....	2,000	3,250	12,830	8,000
Italy.....	---	---	---	1,000
Netherlands.....	3,860	14,200	33,114	80,750
Norway.....	---	---	500	4,000
Spain.....	---	---	3,500	---
Sweden.....	---	2,200	500	4,850
Optional discharge 2/.....	---	1,500	379	3/ 24,850
Total.....	6,360	22,150	51,823	127,950
Asia:				
Japan.....	---	---	---	492
Lebanon.....	---	1,000	---	1,000
Syria.....	---	---	1,500	---
Total.....	---	1,000	1,500	1,492
Grand total.....	32,544	51,225	149,108	245,504
COCONUT OIL				
North America:				
United States.....	3,123	1,269	16,149	13,318
Atlantic Coast.....	{ 2,575)	{ 969)	{ 14,178)	{ 12,372)
Pacific Coast.....	548)	300)	(1,971)	{ 946)
Total.....	3,123	1,269	16,149	13,318
Europe:				
Netherlands.....	2,775	---	4,145	---
Total.....	2,775	---	4,145	---
Grand total.....	5,898	1,269	20,294	13,318

1/ Preliminary.

2/ West Germany, Netherlands, Denmark, or Sweden.

3/ Includes 4,700 tons to "Europe unspecified".

**JAPAN'S 1959 IMPORTS OF
OILSEEDS AT NEW HIGH**

Japan's imports of oilseeds in 1959 reached a record 1½ million metric tons, up one-fifth from the previous year and almost double the 1952-56 average.

Imports of soybeans, cottonseed, kapok seed, sesame, rapeseed, and sunflower seed were at new highs; copra and palm kernels were also up substantially. Industrial oilseed arrivals nearly doubled, with record imports of flaxseed, castor beans, and safflower seed.

**OILSEEDS AND OIL-BEARING MATERIALS: Japan, imports,
average 1952-56, annual 1957-59**

Oilseed	Average		1957	1958	1959
	1952-56	Metric tons			
Edible:					
Soybeans.....	529,673	805,489	904,700	997,953	
Cottonseed.....	45,973	44,244	81,450	117,442	
Kapok.....	13,420	22,661	26,286	34,957	
Sesame.....	12,939	11,305	16,918	27,246	
Rapeseed.....	6,179	---	16,667	26,113	
Mustard.....	9,173	26,241	4,472	5,826	
Peanuts.....	8,396	11,501	8,169	5,050	
Hempseed.....	1,184	790	927	954	
Niger.....	---	---	---	2,992	
Sunflower.....	89	2,192	2,196	7,226	
Other oilseeds, nuts and kernels.....	8,860	898	311	1,594	
Total.....	635,886	925,321	1,062,096	1,227,353	
Palm:					
Copra.....	37,731	45,871	47,831	54,682	
Palm kernel.....	10,742	27,729	32,231	33,825	
Total.....	48,473	73,600	80,062	88,507	
Industrial:					
Flaxseed.....	44,273	86,946	44,912	90,244	
Castorbeans.....	21,117	22,269	21,596	27,200	
Safflower 1/.....	3,306	22,056	26,709	68,844	
Perilla.....	615	233	300	45	
Other.....	20	---	---	---	
Total.....	69,331	131,504	93,517	186,333	
Total imports.....	753,690	1,130,425	1,235,675	1,502,193	

1/ Oil produced also used in food products.

Compiled from official and other sources.

Soybean imports made up about two-thirds of Japan's total oilseed imports in 1959, and imports of this oilseed are expected to set another record in 1960. They are forecast at around 1,040,000 metric tons (38.2 million bushels), 4 percent above the 997,953 tons (36.7 million bushels) imported in 1959.

During this past year the United States supplied 951,232 tons (35.0 million bushels) or 95 percent of Japan's total soybean imports, compared with 777,436 tons (28.6 million bushels) in 1958 (86 percent of the total of 904,700 tons).

Domestic production of soybeans in 1960 is forecast at 422,000 tons (15.5 million bushels)--about the same as the 1959 harvest of 426,200 tons (15.7 million bushels). Total supply of soybeans in 1960 will reach a record 1,498,823 tons (55.1 million bushels), of which 513,600 tons (18.9 million bushels) will be used directly in food, and 850,000 tons (31.2 million bushels) will be crushed for oil and protein for use in both food and feed. Approximately 135,200 tons (5.0 million bushels) of beans will be used for feed, seed, and waste, or held over as stocks.

INDIA'S CASTOR BEAN HARVEST DOWN MODERATELY

India's 1959-60 castor bean production was 120,960 short tons from 1,178,000 acres, according to the final official estimate. Revised estimates place the 1958-59 outturn at 125,440 tons from 1,203,000 acres. The decline in production occurred in Bombay and Andhra Pradesh and was the result of unfavorable weather plus some acreage decline, largely in Bombay.

U. S. COTTON IMPORTS SLIGHTLY HIGHER

United States imports of cotton for consumption during the first 8 months (August-March) of the 1959-60 season, based on reports of the Bureau of the Census, were 138,000 bales (500 pounds gross)--up 8 percent from imports of 128,000 bales in the corresponding period a year earlier. Principal sources of imports during August-March 1959-60, all under quota except short harsh Asiatic cotton, with comparable 1958-59 figures in parentheses, were: Egypt 67,000 bales (58,000); Mexico 38,000 (33,000); Peru 15,000 (26,000); Pakistan 8,000 (5,000); and India 6,000 (3,000).

March imports, mostly short harsh cotton from India and Pakistan, amounted to 4,000 bales, compared with 6,000 bales in February, and 3,000 in March 1959. The global long-staple quota (1-1/8 inches and longer) and the country quotas for upland-type cotton for Mexico and Brazil, the principal suppliers of upland under quotas, have been filled for several months.

U. S. COTTON LINTERS IMPORTS DOWN IN MARCH

United States imports of cotton linters, mostly felting qualities, were 17,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in March. This was 29 percent below the 24,000 bales imported in February, although 13 percent above the 15,000 in March 1959.

Linters imports during the first 8 months (August-March) of the 1959-60 season amounted to 131,000 bales--8 percent above the 121,000 in the corresponding months a year earlier. Principal sources during August-March 1959-60, with comparable 1958-59 figures in parentheses, were: Mexico 88,000 bales (98,000); U.S.S.R. 24,000 (10,000); El Salvador 6,000 (5,000); Guatemala 4,000 (2,000); Nicaragua 3,000 (4,000); Brazil 2,000 (336); and Israel 2,000 (140).

SUDAN BUILDS NEW COTTONSEED OIL MILL

A cottonseed crushing plant is being constructed at Port Sudan, Sudan, to produce crude cottonseed oil for export. The plant will have an annual crushing capacity of around 30,000 tons of cottonseed (5,000 tons of oil). The addition of this mill pushes Sudan's annual cottonseed crushing capacity up to around 165,000 tons of seed (27,500 tons of oil).

FRENCH COTTON INDUSTRY FLOURISHING

The rate of cotton consumption in France increased steadily during the first half (August-January) of 1959-60. Mill operations and the volume of unfilled orders approached postwar record levels in November and December 1959.

Consumption of 673,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during August-January was 16 percent above the 581,000 bales used in the corresponding months of 1958-59. In addition to stronger domestic demand for cotton goods, export trade in textiles has also increased substantially this season. Although the volume of unfilled orders held by mills has eased off somewhat from the high levels reached during the first half, most mills are still booked well ahead and consumption for the full 1959-60 season may be up as much as 20 percent from the 1958-59 level of 1,165,000 bales.

Cotton imports into France during the first 7 months (August-February) of this season amounted to 917,000 bales--39 percent above the 662,000 bales imported in the same period a year earlier.

Imports of U. S. cotton during August-February amounted to 348,000 bales or 38 percent of total imports, compared with 239,000 bales or 36 percent in the first 7 months of 1958-59. The volume of U. S. cotton entering France has increased each month this season, and the U. S. share of the French import market for the season will be substantially larger than in 1958-59.

Other principal sources of the August-February 1959-60 imports, with comparable 1958-59 figures in parentheses, were: Mexico 89,000 bales (16,000); Syria 86,000 (53,000); French Equatorial Africa 84,000 (109,000); Sudan 49,000 (15,000); Egypt 40,000 (19,000); and Greece 40,000 (30,000).

After dropping to a 7-year low in late October, cotton stocks in France have increased. However, they were still below normal at the end of January. Midseason stocks on January 31 were estimated at about 275,000 bales, compared with around 200,000 on October 31, 1959.

In France, as in most other major importing countries, mills have covered a large part of their raw cotton requirements for the rest of this season. As a result, market activity has slackened in recent weeks, with buying interest now centered mainly on U.S. and Mexican new-crop cotton for fall shipment.

GREECE AUTHORIZES DURUM WHEAT IMPORTS

The Bank of Greece was recently authorized by the country's Foreign Trade Board to issue permits to flour millers for imports of durum wheat provided a substantial part of the products made from the wheat are exported in the form of semolina and other durum products.

Exports of the wheat products must be equivalent in value to at least 70 percent of the value of the imported wheat. The exports must also take place within 6 months of the date of customs clearance of the imported durum wheat. To assure compliance, flour millers must make a deposit equal to 25 percent of the value of the wheat to be imported. This deposit will be forfeited if millers fail to comply with the export obligation.

AUSTRALIA REACHES AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE ON FLOUR EXPORTS

The Australian Minister of Trade has announced that an understanding has been reached with France which will limit the amount of French flour exported to Australia's traditional markets in South East Asia. Exports of French flour to such markets, especially Ceylon and Indonesia, reached such proportions in recent years that Australian exports to those destinations were disrupted. French flour was able to undersell the Australian product because of substantial subsidies paid to French millers and exporters.

Under the agreement, arrived at in Paris, the French Government gives assurances that it will avoid damaging Australia's flour export trade in South East Asia by keeping exports at a reasonable level. This is to be done by preventing a concentration of exports in any single month during the balance of the 1959-60 season and during the 1960-61 season beginning August 1. Both governments agree to exchange information on their flour exports to markets of mutual interest on a regular monthly basis.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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ARGENTINA SETS SUPPORT PRICE
FOR LINSEED OIL

Argentina has established a minimum support price for linseed oil at 16 pesos per kilo. After adding various taxes and transportation costs this is equivalent to \$263 per metric ton, or 11.9 cents per pound, ex-tank in Rotterdam. The support price constitutes the advance payment to crushers and dealers for a 90-day period, with the oil retained by the grain board as a pledge. If not redeemed within 90 days, the oil becomes the property of the board.

This step has been taken to resolve the conflict between farmers and crushers. The 1959-60 Argentine flaxseed crop, at 30.4 million bushels, was one-fourth more than a year earlier and by far the largest outturn since the 35-million-bushel crop of 1947. Farmers would like to export flaxseed as such in order to obtain the best price possible, but since 1955 government policy has been to retain the seed for domestic crushing and export only the oil and oilcake and meal. By supporting the price of oil the government hopes that the crushing industry will pay prices that will satisfy farmers.

The government also has indicated that if the industry is unable to process the large crop or if the price of oil in Buenos Aires falls below the minimum guaranteed price with a resulting reduction in prices to farmers, the government probably will permit flaxseed exports.

Argentina has not processed a crop this size since 1947 and processing facilities have very likely deteriorated since then.